THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) DDA has reported that there is no encroachments on its land in Palam villages.

Scarcity of water

1136. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the level of the ground water is depleting in many parts of the country and also water has become very scare in many cities and towns as a result thereof in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what measures Government have taken so far and propose to take, such as using rainwater instead of ground water by popularising the concept of water harvesting; and

(d) how Government propose to take this concept to the grass root level?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Ministry of Water Resources has reported that the ground water levels in certain parts of various districts in the country have shown significant decline. It is one of the factors resulting in scarcity of water in many cities and towns.

(b) State-wise details of districts showing decline in water levels is enclosed at Statement (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of Water Resources has reported to have taken the following steps for regulating ground water development and augmenting ground water resources:—

(i) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has banned drilling of new tubewells in Delhi, South and South West districts. Permission is being granted only to the Government agencies responsible for drinking water supply. Abstraction of ground for sale and supply has been banned in the notified area of National Capital Region.

(ii) In 673 over-exploited and 425 dark/critical areas in the country, State Pollution Control Boards and Ministry of Environment and Forests have to obtain no objection certificate (NOC) from CGWA for any new Industry/Projects.

(iii) Similarly, other development projects located in Coastal Regulation Zone require NOC from CGWA as pre-requisite for environmental clearance.

(iv) CGWA has provided technical guidance on rain-water harvesting to around 1800 agencies including State Government agencies, educational institutions, private entrepreneurs and individuals.

(v) The Authority has issued directions to Group Housing Societies, Institutes, Hotels, Industries, Farm Houses, etc. in the notified areas of Delhi, Faridabad, Gurgaon and Ghaziabad to adopt rain water harvesting system.

(vi) A Manual on Artificial Recharge of ground water has been prepared and circulated to the States/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific Artificial Recharge Schemes to check the declining trend in ground water levels.

(vii) A Central Sector Scheme for Study of Recharge to Ground Water in the country has been implemented during the Ninth Plan.

Ministry of Urban Development has circulated the literature/guidelines on rain-water harvesting provided by Ministry of Water Resources/Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to all States/Union Territories for adoption in those areas where there has been sharp decline in the ground water level. State Governments have also been advised to make a beginning in the existing Government offices/buildings and housing complexes and to make it mandatory for all new buildings by amending the building bye-laws. The Ministry has issued a notification for amending the Unified Building Bye-laws of Delhi, 1983 on 28.7.2001 which makes it mandatory for water harvesting through storing of runoff water, including rain water, in all new buildings on plots of 100 sq. metres and abvoe. Likewise all buildings having minimum discharge of 10,000 litres and above per day shall incorporate water recycling system. The recycled water should be used for horticultural purpose.

Ministry of Water Resources has proposed to implement a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting at an estimated cost of Rs. 175 crores during the Tenth Plan. The scheme has a funding pattern of 75:25 (Centre: State). Beneficiaries will contribute 10% for O&M. The scheme will be implemented in identified areas of various States, particularly in over-exploited and dark blocks, drought prone and water scarcity areas, coastal areas and islands affected by salive water ingress, areas of inland salinity, urban areas showing steep decline in ground water leves and in sub-mountainous/hilly areas of the country. It is proposed to construct 5088 artifical recharge and rain water harvesting structures on community cluster basis. The scheme will be implemented through State Government under the technical guidance of CGWB.

(d) The Central Ground Water Authority have organized Mass Awareness Programmes on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water throughout the country. Awareness has also been created through print and electronic media like films, advertisements, posters, incorporation of chapters on Rainwater harvesting in NCERT text books, etc. Several training programmes have been conducted in various parts of the country to develop professional expertise.

Statement

Parts of Districts showing decline in water levels during Pre-Monsoon period during last 10 years (1995—2004)

Sl. No.	State	Districts showing declining trends (More than 20 per year)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari
2.	Assam	Jorhat, Nagaon, Sonitpur

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	Bhagalpur, East Champaran, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Navada, Saharsa, Saran
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dhamtari, Durg, Janjgir-champa, Kanker, Kawardah, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja
5.	Delhi	New Delhi, North West, South, South West
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banashkantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodra, Valsad
7.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Sirmaur, Solan, Una
9.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad, Dumka, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Pacchim Singhbhum, Palamu, Purvi Singhbhum, Ranchi
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu, Kathua, Rajouri, Udhampur
11.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Dakshin Kannada, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Uddupi, Uttar Kannada
12.	Kerala	Idduki, Kanoor, Kasargod, Kollam, Kottayam Mallapuram, Palakkad, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanand
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani, Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindhori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni

1	2	3
		Khandwa, Mandsaur, Morena, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, West Nimar
14.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar, Akola, Amravati, Auranganad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
15.	Orissa	Angul, Baleshwar, Bargarh, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Kendujharr, Mayurbhanj, Nawapara, Phulbani, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundargarh
16.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Nawashahar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur
17.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalwar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sawaimadhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karaikal, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiri, Peramblur, Ramanthapuram, Salem, Sivaganga, Thanjavur, Theni, Tiruchirappalli,

1	2	3
		Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin, Vellore, Vellupuram, Virudhunagar
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Ballia, Bijnor, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Deoria, Itawah, Fathepur, Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hathras, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Saharanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Unnao
20.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun, Haridwar
21.	West Bengal	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Haora, Hugli, East Medinipur, Malda, Murshidabad, Puruliya, South Twenty four Paraganas, West Medinipur
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry

Performance of ongoing projects in Maharashtra

1137. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reviewed performance of the ongoing projects in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise in terms of physical and financial targets set and achieved for the past three years;

(c) the details of the outlays provided project-wise for the current year; and

(d) the details of new proposals received from the State Government and the action taken thereon?